

HONOLULU IS NOT FAIR

Fifty per cent. of the harbor and channel dredging has been completed, and the whole job will be finished with an average depth all around of thirty-five feet. The work will have consumed eight months' time, although the contract gives the contractors twenty-eight months.

But if the contractors are saving money by doing this important piece of work in so short a time, they certainly do not feel that it is due to any assistance from Honolulu. In fact, Captain Connor, who represents the San Francisco Bridge Company which secured the contract from the Federal government, states very positively that Honolulu has apparently placed every obstacle in the way of successful dredging that lay in their power.

"Everybody seems to have taken a hand in knocking us in one way or another," said Captain Connor last evening. Captain Connor has been just a little hot under the collar lately, and especially since the Pacific Mail Steamship Company commenced suit in the local courts against his company in general and the dredger Pacific, in particular, for \$25,000 for alleged damages growing out of the S. S. Siberia picking up a wire cable on her propeller in the harbor several weeks ago, and which they allege belonged to the Pacific.

"I am just as strongly of the opinion now as before that that wire cable never came from the Pacific, or even that it had ever been attached to the Pacific. If anybody wants to go over to our workshop in the Ewa end of the harbor I will show them about ten tons of wire cables which we have picked up on our cutter. They certainly never belonged to us. Wire cables strewn the bottom of the harbor from one end to the other.

"It looks to me as if the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. is trying to saddle the blame on us just to make us pay their dockage fees here for the next two years.

"The work we are doing is practically to favor the Pacific Mail Company so that their big steamers may maneuver about in the harbor without fear of running upon snags or bumping on unexpected sand heaps.

"We have twenty-eight months in which to complete this job. Yet we can finish it by the end of June, if we want to. We would have a perfect right to linger along on the work to the end of the twenty-eight months if we chose. That would only hinder the Pacific Mail business if we did, and yet we would be justified in working to the end of our allotted time. I say justified, but I don't believe we would do this. We want to give the people here an enlarged harbor at the earliest practicable date.

"It seems that, just because we are a foreign company which secured a contract in Hawaiian waters, everybody must try to stop our work. We have been ordered off unoccupied lands where we had piled some of our pipes. For what reason I don't know, except general enviousness, I guess. Those lands have not been occupied heretofore.

"Then the merchants have made us pay the topnotch prices for everything. For instance, there was a package we had to buy here, cost us \$155. It was an original package, and the sellers did not have to unwrap it. I could have bought the same thing in San Francisco at retail prices for \$118, to which might be added \$25.00 for freight. These people buy these articles at wholesale.

"In the month of December we spent about \$18,000 in Honolulu. We have been heavy spenders, but I'll wager that in the month of February we won't spend much in this city. I am determined to buy whatever I can in San Francisco and have the stuff shipped here direct to us. The city is going to lose several thousand dollars per month by this action. I feel that I am perfectly justified in doing so."

"As to the progress of our work, we have about completed the channel to an average depth of 35 feet, although in many places it goes 36 and 37 feet. There is a strip 250 feet wide running clear across the channel and about 1200 feet from the outside entrance which has yet to come out, and that will finish up the channel. We are pretty thoroughly cleaning up the inner harbor.

"The contract calls for taking out 1,600,000 cubic yards of material. While we have only removed about 600,000 yards I figure that that is half of the whole contract, because in the channel we have considerable difficulty. We have had to stop work to let boats pass by us, and there are many other delays there.

"There is a possibility of our going over to Kahului with the Pacific to work on the dredging contract for Kahului harbor. We will keep the local dredgers at work in Honolulu harbor meantime."

"As to 'Section C,' which means an additional and extensive enlargement of the harbor beyond the present lines, and would need a Federal appropriation of a million dollars, Captain Connor is of the opinion that Congress will surely pass the bill. That would call for an entirely new contract and the bidding would be open to all dredging firms."

RATING OF NAVIES.

Ewa, Oahu, February 9, 1906.
Editor Advertiser: Will you kindly answer in your paper the following questions: Which four countries have the most powerful navies in the world and in which order do they stand?

By so doing you will greatly oblige,
A CONSTANT READER.

[Great Britain, France, Germany, United States.—American Almanac.]

H. F. Newhard and wife, through passengers on the Mongolia for Nagasaki, are old friends of Immigration Inspector F. M. Reichtel. Mr. Newhard is connected with a firm of American importers at Vladivostok.

ATKINSON IS ON THE LD

Jack is on the lid.
Secretary Atkinson climbed up in to the Governor's chair yesterday and found that, on the whole, it was a very comfortable seat. In fact, the Secretary has sat in the seat before and everybody who knows him knows that he does not rattle around in it a bit. There was something of an accumulation of work before the Acting Governor, after all, when he took possession. This was inevitable, as the fact that Chief Clerk Buckland had cleaned up matters during the interim as well as he could. The Governorship is a place that creates work—and that grows by what it feeds upon.

And then, there were a number of matters that came down on the steamers with Secretary Atkinson from the mainland that required attention, and the Board of Immigration was just crying to be looked after. That will wait until Wednesday, but there were enough papers piled upon the desk in the robin's-egg blue chamber to keep one man occupied for a little time. It looked as though everybody that had any call on the Governor, and nine people who had no call whatever, had taken this particular time to indulge the universal human latter day passion for type-written letters and documents. That is a passion that no man, or woman who lives can resist—especially a woman. And it is a passion that grows with alarming rapidity, once it is indulged.

The letters and documents kept the Acting Governor digging all day and there will be another instalment for him in the Mongolia's mail—which will insure his being busy for a little while.

BATHERS OFF MOANA SAVED BY A CANOE

Two young men, strangers in Honolulu, had an experience in the surf off the Moana Hotel yesterday about noon which they will hardly wish to repeat. They were in a perilous state of exhaustion while clinging to a surfboard when a canoe manned by Chief Clerk Jeffrey of the Moana Hotel and Mr. Harvey of the hotel buffet reached them. They were taken aboard and conveyed to the shore.

Mr. H. S. Wood of St. Paul, Minn., and a young companion named Ryan of Chicago, went surfing about 11:30. They took a heavy board with them. After reaching a point about opposite the end of the Moana pier, Mr. Wood started off by himself. There was a heavy outswell of the surf at that time, and Mr. Wood was being carried out to the deep places faster than he thought. When about a hundred yards from the end of the pier, where the water is probably twelve to fifteen feet deep, Mr. Wood found that he was becoming exhausted.

He called for help and Mr. Ryan who still had the board shoved it along and paddled to Mr. Wood's assistance. Neither are good swimmers and Mr. Ryan had to depend upon the board for his own buoyancy. On reaching Mr. Wood the latter caught hold of the board and lay on his stomach on the larger end.

Meanwhile an elderly gentleman raised the alarm and ran shouting to the shore to have a boat manned. Several ladies called to the only other male bather, and he swam from near the shore to the aid of the men. Grasping the end of the board with one hand and swimming with the other he prevented the board being carried further out to sea.

A large outrigger canoe was manned by the two men named and bringing it alongside the two luckless bathers were drawn in, and the third who had gone to their assistance swam back to shore. The incident caused no end of excitement and the pier-end was crowded with people who watched the rescue.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

J. W. Kutz of Kekaha arrived on the Mongolia.
Bishop and Mrs. Hamilton will leave for the Coast on the Manchuria.

Architect F. W. Beardsley returned from the Coast on the Mongolia.

Lincoln's birthday was recognized in city public schools yesterday with appropriate exercises.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopkins have announced the marriage of their daughter Ellen to Mr. C. A. Vickery.

Mr. D. Howard Hitchcock has announced the marriage of Mrs. Laura Dickson Nott and Mr. George Sherman on January 16.

Jacob Gargus, the Austrian who was badly injured in the Kakaako railroad accident, is still in a very precarious condition. His recovery is doubtful.

Attorney General Peters is preparing a case against Benson, Smith & Co. to test the law requiring corporations to file annual exhibits of their affairs.

Wm. K. Makakoa, a graduate of Kamehameha School for Boys, has been appointed as lecturer on Hawaii in the public schools of New York City. So he informs the Governor by letter.

Word has been received that Secret Service Agent Hazen and United States Marshal Shine, called as witnesses before the Federal grand jury in the transport Sherman counterfeiting case, will be here on the China.

Henry Vicars, secretary of the Hilo Board of Trade, came here to consult with R. W. Shingle of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. about the shipment of bananas and other development matters. He leaves in the Kinai today for home.

Supt. C. S. Holloway of the Public Works Department says the damage by the explosion at the Beretania pumping station will not exceed \$50 or \$75 and may be repaired in two or three days. He has no doubt the accident was caused by gas from the oil, yet holds it no reason for condemning the use of oil as fuel.

PRISONERS PAROLED

The prison parole law passed at the last session of the Legislature has been made effective. The first paroles under the law were signed by the Acting Governor yesterday, and the very first man paroled was Cheong Kwai, serving a sentence of five years in Oahu Jail for assault with a weapon. Cheong Kwai has been a model prisoner, and has only a few months of his term to serve.

Immediately after his parole was signed, the Acting Governor signed paroles for Tagami, a Japanese serving five years for assault upon his wife with a knife, this assault having been made under great provocation, and for Ah Wah, also a five-year prisoner, whose term will expire in June, and who was sent up for highway robbery. Ah Wah was on the police force as a detective prior to his conviction, and it was said by High Sheriff Henry yesterday that his commitment to prison smacked something of a job put up for revenge upon him although it had been impossible to establish the fact.

At all events, the three paroles were delivered at once to the High Sheriff upon their signature, and the men were properly instructed and released under their yesterday. Among other things, they were made to promise to break no law of the Territory, lest their parole be forfeited and themselves made liable to arrest, and to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors. Secretary Atkinson makes good in this, incidentally. The Secretary, who is now the Acting Governor, was very prominent in his advocacy of the passage of the parole law, and one of his points was that paroled prisoners should be compelled to refrain from drinking. It is said that causes more than half the crime in Hawaii, as elsewhere.

In recommending these three men for parole, the Board of Prison Directors calls attention to the fact that the law is new here, and therefore largely in the nature of an experiment. The Board, therefore, has picked out for parole three prisoners whose terms are about to expire, and who have received assurances that they will be given employment upon getting out of prison, and will therefore not be liable to become public charges. And the Board makes the further point that, in its view, it is wise to begin the trial of the law with men who have only a little time left to serve—evidently under the apprehension that, if the law is a mistake, the error of its enforcement will be lessened if the enforcement is only a little one.

KINNEY IS REQUESTED TO HELP GOVERNMENT

The following letter, whose text explains its purpose, was sent out yesterday:

February 10, 1906.
W. A. Kinney, Esq., Chairman, Democratic Executive Committee, Honolulu, Oahu.

Dear Sir: For your information I quote Section 30, chapter 10, of the County Act of 1905, as follows:

"The precincts and polling places established by the laws of the Territory for the election of senators and representatives, shall constitute the precincts and polling places for the election of county officers; provided, however, that in places where, under the existing division of precincts, voters in different districts vote at the same polling place, the Governor is hereby required to change the polling places within each district so as to allow the voters of such district to vote within the district in which they are registered."

In accordance with the foregoing section, it will be necessary to change some of the election districts, and it is desirable to do this before the different political parties hold their primary elections.

Will you, therefore, be kind enough to advise me, not later than March 31, 1906, what changes are necessary, in your judgment, to conform with the foregoing section?

At the same time, will you be kind enough to advise me what, if any, precinct changes should be made to conform to such district changes as you may suggest.

I shall also be glad to learn if there are any other precinct changes that you would suggest for the greater convenience of the voters, bearing in mind that the county election for county officers will take place this year, on the same day and at the same time, as the elections for delegates, senators and representatives.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. L. C. ATKINSON,
Acting Governor of Hawaii.

The primary elections will probably be held early in July, to name delegates to nominate candidates to be voted for at the November elections.

TASTE OF WINTER ON BIG ISLAND

"It was a very pleasant trip," U. S. Judge Dole said in reply to a question of how he had enjoyed his visit to the island of Hawaii.
"I went over from Hilo to Kawaihine and then up into the cool altitudes. Residents of Honolulu, as a general rule, have no idea of the positive changes of climate which can be had in these islands. Where I spent last week there is a steady temperature at San Francisco. Actual frost occurs and water freezes over night.
"The weather was delightfully fine during my stay, with no rain worth speaking about.
"Few Honolulu people realize what a bracing climate can be enjoyed without leaving the islands."

RICHARDSON SENTENCED

E. Vivian Richardson was sentenced by Judge Lindsay yesterday to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year, under his conviction on one of five indictments for embezzling funds of the Water Works bureau while clerk thereof. A. G. M. Robertson took an appeal to the Supreme Court, on which Judge Lindsay fixed bail at \$5000. Defendant's counsel had first asked what was going to be done about the other indictments, when Deputy Attorney General Fleming replied that it depended somewhat on the course of the defendant.

Judge Lindsay, when Richardson had answered in the negative the question if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, spoke of the seriousness of the offense of embezzling public money. While he usually felt that the highest penalty should be given for such a crime, there were circumstances in defendant's case which might be taken into account for mitigation of the punishment. As he was barely 24 years of age and had a wife and three children, the penalty might fall heavier upon his innocent family than upon himself.

That he was gambling the night he took the money was an aggravation of the offense. Of course, the idea was always to put the money back, but it was on account of this easy thought that the statutes were made severe. In conclusion the court mentioned the rights of the community in the matter, adding that "Hawaiian youths must be shown that this crime of embezzlement can not be committed with impunity."

CELEBRATED CASE.
The celebrated ejectment suit for Hilo waterfront property, of C. A. Brown vs. J. D. Spreckels and others, is up again for trial. It has been tried several times, in Hilo, Kailua and Honolulu, without results that would stand. Yesterday, before Judge De Bolt, a start was made in empaneling a jury to try the case, but the regular panel became exhausted without getting one.

A special venire was ordered to issue for 24 takersmen, under which the following are called to appear at 10 o'clock this morning: Gerald Hughes, Ernest Kopke, George W. Farr, Thomas Kinless, George H. August, John H. Drew, Wm. B. Jones, Wm. Abe, A. C. Dowsett, Thomas Wilson, Isalah Pahoe, Frank Atherton, A. G. Kanne-gesser, W. O. Barnhardt, S. Mapu, Louis Marks, Henry W. Doane, Wentworth M. Buchanan, D. G. Jaeger, Chas. F. Merrifield, Henry Foster, J. K. Kapua, D. O. Sherman, Chas. Spencer, S. W. Kallieha and George Landon.

Magoon & Lightfoot and Holmes & Stanley are attorneys for plaintiff, and Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for defendants.

SUPREME COURT.
Defendant's motion for rehearing in the ejectment suit of Kaplani Estate, Ltd., vs. L. A. Thurston was argued and submitted before the Supreme Court yesterday. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for plaintiff, Castle & Withington for defendant.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co. vs. A. J. Campbell, Treasurer of Hawaii, contest of license for, was also presented. A. G. M. Robertson for plaintiff; M. F. Prosser, Deputy Attorney General, for defendant.

COURT NOTES.
Several probate matters before Judge Lindsay yesterday were continued. Castle & Withington for defendant. In the suit of John Kingham vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., having filed a bill of exceptions, "in order to specify more particularly the errors in granting and refusing instructions to the jury."

Judge Weaver held a session of the Land Registration Court yesterday, hearing the petitions of Kailalenu and Pulehu planting companies of Maui. Deputy Attorney General Milverton appeared for the Territory, intervening to claim certain reserved reservations.

BALEIWA POSTMASTER BEING INVESTIGATED

The postoffice officials here are investigating the case of Waikeola, postmaster at Haleiwa, for irregularity of accounts. Inspector Hare has had the matter in hand for several days.

Mr. Hare stated yesterday that the matter was still under investigation and he rather desired that no publicity be given it for a day or two. He said that the amount was not large, although it is reported to be about \$227.

However, the matter was common talk yesterday, as many Honolulu people had been at Haleiwa the day before and heard the story.

Manager Bilgood, of the Haleiwa Hotel, will undoubtedly receive the appointment as postmaster in place of Waikeola.

SLOW WORK ON ARCHIVES BUILDING

The Archives Building in the Capitol grounds, which was to have been ready for occupancy on the 12th of this month, will not be completed now, it is said, until next month—and it may even be the first of June before it is ready for occupancy. One reason for the delay is that the marble for the counter in the custodian's office has not yet reached here, and is not expected for at least a month yet. Besides that, the workmen have not yet finished the outside of the structure. When the building is finished, however, the archives will be all ready for removal to it.

SEARCH FOR INFORMATION

In the matter of the request for a refund of seventy-five per cent. of the customs dues of the Territory, the House Committee on Territories, which has the matter in hand at Washington, is evidently going very fully into Hawaiian affairs. This will doubtless be a good thing, independently of whether the refund be granted or not. One of the things of which the Territory has heretofore had to complain has been ignorance of Hawaii and Hawaiian concerns, not among mainland people alone but in the Congress itself.

Yesterday Territorial Auditor Fisher received a cablegram from J. R. Galt, one of the business men's delegation, asking him for the amount paid out in warrants by the Territorial government, and the various departments upon which the warrants were drawn. At the Secretary's office another cablegram was received, from W. O. Smith, this time, asking for the actual average in came in the islands. On Saturday a cablegram came to the Governor from E. A. McInerney asking what rentals are paid for lands turned over by the Territory for the use of the United States government, for naval, military and other purposes.

Clearly, the House Committee on Territories wants the whole thing. The Hawaiian business men are there asking for money, and the members of the committee want to act intelligently upon the request. To that end the investigation is taking a wide range. The Congressmen want to know what the income of the Territory is. What it is spent for, and who gets it. Also, it apparently wants to know all that there is to know about the resources of the islands. It is a kind of information that certainly will not hurt Hawaii, and the sort that will be of the most practical value if most widely disseminated. The information asked for in the cablegrams has been secured, of course, and sent to the members of the delegation in Washington.

TRUE PROGRESS AND LABOR

Editor Advertiser: Before departing for the mainland I wish to submit a few candid thoughts founded largely on information gathered from a two months sojourn in Honolulu. I am a workaholic at the shrine of liberty, and believe with the whole strength of my being, that without liberty no permanent, or desirable progress can be made in these islands, or any other place. Our country can not be justly charged with causing, or allowing to grow the appalling conditions prevailing in these magnificent islands.

The valuable land and water rights were about all turned over to corporations and speculators before annexation. If the success—the vast achievements along the lines of progress and happiness—of the great Republic proves anything, it establishes the fact that no progress is worth anything to us unless it is grounded on the productive labor of patriotic citizens. What sort of progress has Hawaii Territory made since Annexation? How many genuine, patriotic American citizens have we gained here? How many such citizens do we expect to make out of the 100,000 Mongolians, now crowding the Territory, monopolizing the labor market, rapidly, and surely crowding out, not only all white laborers, but all white people of small means, from every possible chance to live? What are we going to do with the poor Molokans, or any other poor white people, that may be tricked and deceived into coming here? They may have a few dollars left, and we can squeeze the last cent out of their children's banks; but what then? Are we trying to find, or make a class of white people that will do more work and live on less than the Japs and Chinese? How long will it take to do a job like that? There is but one salvation for Hawaii Territory, and that is to people the Territory with good citizens. Everybody knows that white laborers alone can solve the problem, and everybody, (except Doremus Scudder), is perfectly aware that we must rid the Territory of all elements that keep American home-builders away. Why not the courage of our convictions? We have got to get rid of the Mongolians, or they will get rid of us in these islands, as well as in the Philippines. Selfishness and cowardice never made a genuine American State and never will. All men realize that a tremendous battle is coming, and why not show ourselves to be worthy citizens of the Great Republic, so that our countrymen on the mainland can respect us? "He who would achieve himself must strike the blow."

J. R. STEVENSON.
Honolulu, February 10, 1906.

George W. Walker came all the way from Honolulu to this city to marry Miss Eva Smith. Upon his arrival he found that Miss Smith was in Southern California on a pleasure trip with her parents. But she promptly came to San Francisco in response to his message. She arrived on Friday, and after the marriage license had been secured Walker and his fiancée secured an automobile, in which a minister was hunted up. After the knot was tied the newly-married couple informed some friends that they would sail the next day for Honolulu, where Walker formerly resided in business. Mrs. Walker is 27 years of age, and was a resident of Hillsboro, Texas, before going to Honolulu.—Call.

It is believed that a meeting of the Board of Immigration will be held early this week. The selection of an agent to go to the Azores may be considered. Frank Andrade, attorney, is mentioned as a suitable man, both from his nationality and his general knowledge of affairs.

ERNEST G. WALKER.
RHEUMATIC PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED.

The excruciating pains characteristic of rheumatism and sciatica are quickly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The great pain relieving power of the ointment has been the surprise and delight of thousands of sufferers. The quick relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Mayagasa is under arrest for a burglary at Iwilei.

NAVY BILL IN CONGRESS

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The Navy Appropriation bill, Chairman Foss said today, will not be completed and reported to the House for over a month. It may not be before the middle of March. Already, however, there is evident in both branches of Congress a disposition to apply the pruning knife more rigorously than ever in recent years. Heretofore Chairman Foss has generally sided with the demands of the Navy Department and its large bureau for very large appropriations. Now he is practically in accord with Speaker Cannon and other House leaders to keep the navy expenses down.

The House Committee on appropriations enforced the economy program in refusing to vote large deficiencies for navy bureaus on the bill which was passed last week. Chairman Tamm, who led in that work, said today that the figures had become appalling. "We have much to say," he added, "about what a great project the Panama Canal is. But we do not stop to think that it is costing us almost as much to run our navy every year as, according to present estimates, it will cost to build that canal."

Last year's naval appropriation law carried about \$102,000,000 and a large sum over and above that will be required to make up deficiencies. It would be several millions should Congress vote all the bureaus are asking. Congressmen are pondering over the figures more than they were at the last session, when the chief objections were that the naval appropriations were preventing appropriations for public buildings and other local projects. Now their reasoning goes beyond that to a realization of how the expenditures for the navy have been growing and what a difficult thing it is going to be to check that increase.

For the first time there is something approaching unanimity of opinion in the Senate and House about what the program should be. Speaker Cannon and Chairman Tamm are not at odds about it, as they have been for the most part ever since Mr. Foss was put at the head of House Naval Affairs by Speaker Henderson. The House Navy Committee, too, is pretty much of one opinion on the subject, whereas heretofore there have been two factions, one for economical and the other for liberal expenditures.

Mr. Foss favors giving attention largely to the navy personnel in the bill his committee is now framing. He reasons that in the annual navy laws of the last few years great attention has been given to material features, like new ships and navy yards. He questions the advisability of authorizing any further battleships at present, as several ships are now building and two, authorized last year, have not even been begun. He likewise thinks there should be decided curtailment of expenses in the navy yards, where according to the department's figures, only about \$6,000,000 worth of work is being done annually. The Committee has taken no action on these matters yet, but it is known that its members are largely in accord with their chairman's views.

The disposition is to blame the bureau chiefs for much of the present condition. Congress has followed their recommendations to a considerable degree. It has voted many millions for navy yard improvements, as an example, and now finds that much of this money has been lavishly spent. Congressmen are now saying that these officers have been spoiled, do not appreciate the value of money, and invariably want an equipment for a given kind of work far more expensive than a business man would expect in a private undertaking. Many complaints are also made about the use of ships for maneuvering. The largest number of ships are used, involving great expenditures, where, some claim, smaller ships that would answer every purpose could be operated at less cost.

The House Committee is not disposed to change the existing personnel law, whereby all naval officers are expected to perform engineer duty. The English navy has now adopted something very much like our personnel law, which is cited by legislators at the Capitol as a good reason why they should not make any change just at present. The Committee is considerably exercised about securing more officers, notwithstanding the large classes at Annapolis, which were authorized a few years ago with a view to supplying enough officers for the new ships. It is also concerned about increasing the number of enlisted seamen. The Navy Department now furnishes the best rating in the world to the jockies. The government also pays them more than is paid in any other navy. But the enlisted force is still 5500 men short of the number authorized by law. Congressmen are at a loss how to make the service more attractive for the men behind the guns, but the problem is under consideration.

There is little, if any, antagonism now between the President and Congress on naval matters. He would authorize appropriations for the navy less grudgingly than Congress is now disposed to do. Last year when the Navy Bill reached the House, there was a determined struggle between him and the leaders over various increases. Now the President is leaving navy legislation alone, for Congress to do as seems to it wisest.

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